[XXIIId. YEAR.] THE [No. 1165.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1768.

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in* PENNSYLVANIA, *to the Inhabitants of the* Britiſh *Colonies.*

LETTER IV.

AN Objection, I hear, has been made againſt what I offered in my Second Letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. "*There is,*" ſay theſe Objectors, "a material Difference between the *Stamp-Act*, and the *late Act* for laying a Duty on Paper, &c. that juſtifies the Conduct of thoſe who oppoſed the former, and yet are willing to ſubmit to the latter. The Duties impoſed by the *Stamp-Act* were *internal* Taxes; but the preſent are *external*, and therefore the Parliament may have a Right to impoſe them."

To this I anſwer, with a total Denial of the Power of Parliament to lay upon theſe Colonies any "*Tax whatever.*"

This Point, being ſo important to this, and to ſucceeding Generations, I wiſh to be clearly underſtood, To the Word "*Tax,*" I annex that Meaning which the Conſtitution and Hiſtory of *England* require to be annexed to it; that is—that it is an Impoſition on the Subject for the ſole Purpoſe of levying Money.

In the early Ages of our Monarchy, certain Services were rendered to the Crown for the general good. Theſe were *perſonal* *: But in proceſs of Time, ſuch Inſtitutions being found inconvenient; *Gifts* and *Grants* of their own Property were made by the People, under the ſeveral Names of Aids, Tallages, Taſks, Taxes, and Subſidies. Theſe were made, as may be collected even from the Names, for public Service, upon "Need and † Neceſſity." All theſe Sums were levied upon the People by Virtue of their voluntary ‡ Gift. Their Deſign was to ſupport the National Honour and Intereſt. Some of thoſe Grants comprehended Duties ariſing from Trade; being Impoſts on Merchandizes. Theſe Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke* claſſes under "Subſidies," and "Parliamentary Aids." They are alſo called "Cuſtoms." But whatever the *Name* was, they were always conſidered as *Gifts of the People to the Crown, to be employed for Public Uſes.*

Commerce was at a low Ebb, and ſurprizing Inſtances might be produced how little it was attended to for a Succeſſion of Ages. The Terms that have been mentioned, and among the reſt, that of "*Tax,*" had obtained a National Parliamentary Meaning; drawn from the Principles of the Conſtitution, long before any *Engliſhman* thought of *Regulations of Trade by the Impoſition of Duties.*

Whenever we ſpeak of "Taxes" among *Engliſhmen*, let us therefore ſpeak of them with Reference to the *Intentions* with which, and the *Principles* on which they have been eſtabliſhed. This will give Certainty to our Expreſſion, and Safety to our Conduct: But if, when we have in View, the Liberty of theſe Colonies, and the Influence of Taxes laid without our Conſent, we proceed in any other Courſe, we purſue a * *Juno* indeed, but ſhall only catch a *Cloud.*

In the National Parliamentary Senſe, inſiſted on, the Word "Tax" † was certainly underſtood by the Congreſs at *New-York*, whoſe Reſolves may be ſaid to form the *American* "Bill of Rights."

The Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Reſolves are thus expreſt:

III. "That it is *inſeparably eſſential to the Freedom of a People, and the undoubted Right* of *Engliſhmen*, that NO TAX be impoſed on them, *but with their own Conſent*, given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives."

IV. "That the People of the Colonies are not, and, from their local Circumſtances, cannot be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, in *Great-Britain.*"

V. "That the only Repreſentatives of the People of the Colonies, are the Perſons choſen therein by themſelves: and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be conſtitutionally impoſed on them, but by their reſpective Legiſlatures."

VI. "That ALL *Supplies to the Crown*, being free Gifts of the People, it is *unreaſonable and inconſiſtent with the Principles and Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution*, for the People of *Great-Britain* to grant to his Majeſty, *the Property of the Colonies.*"

Here is no Diſtinction made between *internal* and *external* Taxes. It is evident from the ſhort Reaſoning thrown into theſe Reſolves, that every Impoſition "to grant to his Majeſty *the Property of the Colonies*," was thought a Tax; and that every ſuch Impoſition, if laid any other Way, but "with their Conſent given perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives," was not only "unreaſonable and inconſiſtent with the Principles and Spirit of the *Britiſh* Conſtitution," but deſtructive "to the Freedom of a People."

This Language is clear and important. A "TAX," means an Impoſition to raiſe Money. Such Perſons therefore, as ſpeak of *internal* and *external* "Taxes," I pray may pardon me, if I object to that Expreſſion, as applied to the Privileges and Intereſts of theſe Colonies. There may be *internal* and *external* IMPOSITIONS, founded on *different Principles*, and having *different Tendencies*; every "Tax" being an Impoſition, though every Impoſition is not a "Tax." But *all Taxes* are founded on the *ſame Principle*; and have the *ſame Tendency.*

External Impoſitions, for the Regulation of our Trade, do not "grant to his Majeſty *the Property of the Colonies.*" They only *prevent the Colonies acquiring Property*, in Things not neceſſary, in a Manner judged to be injurious to the Welfare of the whole Empire. But the laſt Statute reſpecting us, "grants to his Majeſty *the Property of the Colonies*," by laying Duties on the Manufactures of *Great-Britain*, which they MUST take, and which ſhe ſettled on them, on Purpoſe that they SHOULD take.

What ‡ *Tax* can be more *internal* than this? Here is Money drawn *without their Conſent* from a Society, who have conſtantly enjoyed a conſtitutional Mode of raiſing all Money among themſelves. The Payment of this *Tax* they have no poſſible Method of avoiding; as they cannot do without the Commodities on which it is laid, and they cannot manufacture theſe Commodities themſelves. Beſides, if this unhappy Country ſhould be ſo lucky, as to elude this Act by getting Parchment enough in the Place of Paper, or by reviving the ancient Method of writing on *Wax* and *Bark*; and by inventing ſomething to ſerve inſtead of Glaſs, her Ingenuity would ſtand her in little Stead; for then the Parliament would have nothing to do, but to prohibit ſuch Manufactures, or to lay a Tax on *Hats* and *Woollen Cloaths*, which they have already prohibited the Colonies *from ſupplying each other with*; or on Inſtruments and Tools of *Steel* and *Iron*, which they have prohibited the Provincials *from manufacturing at* * *all.* And then what little Gold and Silver they have, muſt be torn from their Hands, or they will not be able in a ſhort Time to get an Ax † for cutting their Firewood, nor a Plough for raiſing their Food. In what Reſpect therefore, I beg Leave to aſk, is the late Act preferable to the Stamp-Act, or more conſiſtent with the Liberties of the Colonies? For my own Part, "I regard them both with equal Apprehenſion; and think they ought to be in the ſame Manner oppoſed,"

"*Habemus quidem Senatus Conſultum,——tanquam Gladium in Vagina repoſitum.*"

"We have a Statute laid up for future Uſe, like a Sword in the Scabbard."

A FARMER.

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* It is very worthy of Remark, how watchful our wiſe Anceſtors were, leaſt their *Services* ſhould be increaſed, beyond what the Law allowed. No Man was bound to go out of the Realm to ſerve the King. Therefore, even in the conquering Reign of *Henry* V. when the martial Spirit of the Nation was highly inflamed by the heroic Courage of their Prince, and by his great Succeſs, they ſtill carefully guarded againſt the Eſtabliſhment of illegal Services. "When this Point (ſays Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*) concerning Maintenance of Wars out of *England*, came in Queſtion, the COMMONS did make their *continual Claim* of their *ancient Freedom* and *Birthright*, as in the 1ſt of *Henry* V. and in the 7th of *Henry* V. *&c.* the COMMONS made a PROTEST that they were not bound to the Maintainances of War in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Calice*, *France*, *Normandy*, or other *foreign* Parts, and cauſed their PROTESTS to be entered into the Parliament Rolls, where they yet remain; which in Effect agreeth with that, which, upon like Occaſion, was made in this Parliament of 25th *Edward* I." 2d Inſt. P. 528.

† 4th Inſt. 28.

‡ *Reges* Angliæ, *nihil tale, niſi convocatis primis ordinibus, et aſſentiente Populo ſuſcipiunt.* Phil. Comines.

Theſe Gifts entirely depending on the Pleaſure of the Donors, were proportioned to the Abilities of the ſeveral Ranks of People who gave, and were regulated by *their* Opinion of the public Neceſſities. Thus *Edward* I. had, in his 11th Year a *Thirtieth* from the *Laity*, a *Twentieth* from the *Clergy*; in his 22d Year, a *Tenth* from the *Laity*, a *Sixth* from *London*, and other corporate Towns. *Half of their Benefices* from the *Clergy*; in his 23d Year, an *Eleventh* from the *Barons* and others, a *Tenth* from the *Clergy*, a *Seventh* from the *Burgeſſes*, &c. *Hume's* Hiſtory of *England.*

The ſame Difference in the Grants of the ſeveral Ranks is obſervable in other Reigns.

In the famous Statute *de Tallagios non concedendo*, the King enumerates the ſeveral *Claſſes*, without whoſe Conſent, he and his Heirs never ſhould ſet or levy any Tax——"*Nullum Tallagium, vel Auxilium, per nos, vel Hæredes noſtros in Regno noſtro ponatur ſeu levetur, ſine Voluntate et Aſſenſu Archiepiſcoporum, Comitum, Baronum, Militum, Burgenſium, et aliorum liberorum Com. de Regno noſtro.*" 34th *Edward* I.

Lord Chief Juſtice *Coke*, in his Comment on theſe Words, ſays——"For the quieting of the *Commons*, and for a *perpetual and conſtant Law, for ever after*, both in this, AND OTHER LIKE CASES, this Act was made." "Theſe Words are plain, WITHOUT ANY SCRUPLE, abſolute, WITHOUT ANY SAVING." 2d *Coke's* Inſt. Pa. 532, 533. Little did the venerable Judge imagine, that, "OTHER LIKE CASES" would happen, in which the Spirit of this Law would be deſpiſed by *Engliſhmen*, the Poſterity of thoſe who made it.

* The Goddeſs of *Empires*, in the Heathen Mythology, according to an ancient Fable, *Ixion* purſues her, but ſhe eſcaped in a Cloud.

† In this Senſe *Monteſquieu* uſes the Word "Tax," in his 13th Book of Spirit of Laws.

‡ It ſeems to be evident, that Mr. *Pitt*, in his Defence of *America*, during the Debate concerning the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, by "*internal* Taxes" meant any Duties "for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue;" and, by "*external* Taxes," meant "Duties impoſed for the Regulation of Trade." His Expreſſions are theſe——"If the Gentleman does not underſtand the Difference between *internal* and *external* Taxes, I cannot help it; but there is a plain Diſtinction between Taxes levied FOR THE PURPOSES OF RAISING A REVENUE, and Duties impoſed FOR THE REGULATION OF TRADE, for the Accommodation of the Subject; although in the Conſequences, ſome Revenue might incidentally ariſe from the latter."

Thoſe Words were, in Mr. *Pitt's* Reply to Mr. *Grenville*, who ſaid he could not underſtand the Difference between *external* and *internal* Taxes. But Mr. *Pitt* in his firſt Speech has made no ſuch Diſtinction; and his Meaning, when he mentions the Diſtinction appears to be——that, by "*external* Taxes" he intended Impoſitions for the Purpoſe of regulating the Intercourſe of the Colonies with others; and, by "*internal* Taxes", he intended Impoſitions for the Purpoſe of taking Money *from them.*

In every other Part of his Speeches on that Occaſion, his Words confirm this Conſtitution of his Expreſſions. The following Extracts will ſhew how poſitive and general were his Aſſertions of our Right.

"It is my Opinion, that this Kingdom has NO RIGHT to lay A TAX upon the Colonies."——The *Americans* are the SONS, not the BASTARDS of *England.* TAXATION is NO PART of the *governing* or *legiſlative* Power.——"The *Taxes* are a voluntary *Gift* and *Grant* of the *Commons* ALONE. In LEGISLATION, the THREE Eſtates of the Realm are ALIKE concerned, but the Concurrence of the PEERS and the CROWN to a TAX, is only neceſſary to cloſe with the FORM of a LAW, the GIFT and GRANT is of the COMMONS ALONE."——"*The Diſtinction between* LEGISLATION *and* TAXATION *is eſſentially neceſſary to Liberty.*"——The COMMONS of *America*, repreſented in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, have ever been in Poſſeſſion of the Exerciſe of this, their conſtitutional Right, of GIVING and GRANTING their OWN MONEY. *They would have been* SLAVES *if they had not enjoyed it.*——The Idea of a *virtual* Repreſentation of *America* in this Houſe, is the moſt contemptible Idea that ever entered into the Head of Man——It does not deſerve a ſerious Refutation."

He afterwards ſhews the Unreaſonableneſs of *Great-Britain* taxing *America*, thus——"When I had the Honour of ſerving his Majeſty, I availed myſelf of the Means of Information, which I derived from my Office; I SPEAK THEREFORE FROM KNOWLEDGE. My Materials were good. I was at Pains to *collect*, to *digeſt*, to *conſider* them, and *I will be bold to affirm*, that the Profit to *Great-Britain*, from the Trade of the Colonies, through all its Branches, is TWO MILLIONS A YEAR. *This* is the Fund that carried you triumphantly through the laſt War. The Eſtates that were rated at Two Thouſand Pounds a Year, Threeſcore Years ago, are at Three Thouſand Pounds at preſent. Thoſe Eſtates ſold then from Fifteen to Eighteen Years Purchaſe; the ſame may now be ſold for Thirty. YOU OWE THIS TO AMERICA. THIS IS THE PRICE THAT AMERICA PAYS YOU FOR HER PROTECTION."——"I dare not ſay how much higher theſe Profits may be augmented."——"Upon the Whole, I will beg Leave to tell the Houſe what is really my Opinion. It is, that the Stamp-Act be repealed abſolutely, totally, and immediately. That the Reaſon for the Repeal be aſſigned, becauſe it was founded on an ERRONEOUS PRINCIPLE.

* And that *Pig* and *Bar Iron* made in his Majeſty's Colonies in *America*, may be FURTHER MANUFACTURED IN THIS KINGDOM, be it further then enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, that from and after the Twenty-fourth Day of *June*, 1750, no *Mill*, or other Engine, for *ſlitting* or *rolling* of *Iron*, or any *Plating Forge* to work with a *Tilt Hammer*, or any *Furnace* for *making Steel*, ſhall be erected, or, after ſuch Erection continued IN ANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S COLONIES IN AMERICA. 23 *Geo.* II. ch. 29. § 9.

† Tho' theſe Particulars are mentioned as being abſolutely neceſſary, yet perhaps they are not more ſo, than Glaſs in our ſevere Winters, to keep out the Cold from our Houſes; or, than Paper, without which ſuch inexpreſſible Confuſions muſt enſue.

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 14.

Thursday, 6 o'Clock, Afternoon.

*** At the Northern Post is not yet arrived, and the Southern One brought no Mail; and our Rivers, at same Time, being frozen up, by which we are prevented receiving any Articles of Intelligence from the different Parts of the Province, we hope we shall stand excus'd for this* Single Half Sheet.

Bladensburgh, (Maryland) January 1, 1768.

I INTEND to Let, for a Term of Years, (and will give Poſſeſſion either the enſuing Spring or Fall) about 500 Acres of Land, on the Side of the Eaſtern Branch of *Patowmack* River, at navigable Water, Five Miles from *Bladensburgh*, the ſame Diſtance from *George-Town*, and Eight Miles by Water from *Alexandria*; about 130 Acres are improveable Tide Marſh, 20 Acres of which are banked in, and has yielded, by Eſtimation, 100,000 *lb.* of Hay, yearly, for Four Years, and the Price of Hay, at the Towns above-mentioned, has always been 4 *l.* *per* 100 *lb.*——I ſhall reſerve about 200 Acres to remain in Woods; ſo that there will be about 170 Acres of level Land to work beſides the Meadow. There are 12 Buſhels of Wheat, and 13 and an Half of Rye, ſowed, and about 40 Acres of freſh Ground for Corn.——The Buildings are ſufficient, and the Fences are in fine Order. I intend alſo to let Five Settlements, of about 100 Acres each, in the Woods, Part of the ſame Tract.

I want to ſell 1500 Acres of Land, 30 Miles from *George-Town*, near *Patowmack* River; 300 of which is fine low Ground, with a large Plantation on it. The reſt is Wood Land, good Soil, level, and clear of Stone, but there is no good Spring on the Land.——Alſo about 1300 Acres of Wood Land, 3 Miles higher. The Soil is good, as level as common, and well watered.——The Purchaſer may have Credit, on paying Intereſt.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

*** If any one will give a good Price, I will ſell the whole Tract on the Eaſtern Branch, which I propoſed to Rent out, and give Credit to the Purchaſer, on Condition that Intereſt be regularly paid; or, I will take Slaves in Payment of any Part, or the Whole.

ELK-RIDGE, *January* 1, 1768.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Friday the* 22*d Inſtant, on the Premiſes, (purſuant to the Laſt Will and Teſtament of* EDWARD DORSEY, *deceaſed*,

ABOUT One Hundred Acres of valuable Land, being Part of ſaid DORSEY's DWELLING PLANTATION, to which an indiſputable Title will be made, by

(2*w*) JOHN & ELY DORSEY, Executors.

** All Perſons who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make immediate Payment, and thoſe who have any Demands, are deſired to bring their Accounts in, that they may be adjuſted and paid off.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLIC VENDUE, *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *living near the Head of* South-River, *on Tueſday the* 2*d of* February,

A PARCEL of VALUABLE LAND, containing about 600 ACRES, all in one Body; whereon is a Dwelling-Houſe, 26 Feet in Length, and 25 Feet in Breadth, Brick Chimney, with Three Fire Places, Two below Stairs, and One above; Two Rooms on the lower Floor, plaiſtered above and below, with Two Porches, the Sides are covered with Feather-edged Plank, the Roof with Cypreſs Shingles, and all in good Repair; Two large Gardens, paled in; a Well in the Yard, ſtoned up; Cellar; Houſe; Kitchen; Quarter; Meat-Houſe; Milk-houſe; Corn-houſe; Two logg'd Stables, Dove-tail'd Work, with Plank Lofts; a new Barn, 20 Feet in Length, 16 Feet in Breadth, the Floor Plank'd for Threſhing, and the Roof covered with Shingles; a large Apple-Orchard, of the beſt of Fruits; Peach-Orchards; Quince ditto; Cherry ditto; Five large Tobacco-Houſes, and as many Tenements, in good Repair, that rents for Fifty Pounds a-Year; a Meadow completely cleared; another almoſt cleared; and full Thirty Acres to clear, exceeding rich; with Two other Orchards. The ſaid Land is well watered and timbered. The Subſcriber will give Attendance on every Wedneſday, on the Premiſes, in order to ſhow, and treat with any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

JOHN WILMOT.

*** The Subſcriber has Two TRACTS of LAND, lying on the Drafts of *Great-Pipe-Creek*, *Frederick* County, withing 14 Miles of *Frederick-Town*, containing 514 Acres, which he will either ſell, leaſe, or rent. The Title is indiſputable. *J. W.*

ANY SCHOOLMASTER that wants a Place, may, by applying to *Samuel Lane*, at *Pig-Point*, meet with good Encouragement. (2*w*)

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber, on the 23*d* of laſt Month, at Capt. *Thomas Marſh*'s Plantation, on *Iſle-of-Wight*, a new PINE CANOE, about 20 Feet long, and 18 Inches wide; has nothing remarkable about her proper for advertiſing, except a Rope Painter. The Owner, on proving Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, on applying to

JOHN SPAULDING.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Frederick* County, near *George-Town*, *Maryland*, a Convict Servant Man, named JAMES JOHNSON, alias *Ingram*, about 18 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has ſhort black Hair, is much pitted with the Small-Pox, and has been employed as a School-maſter. Had on, and took with him, a new Forreſt Cloth Coat, with Mohair Buttons, a white Broad Cloth Jacket, which was a little too large for him, a Pair of white Serge Breeches, a white Shirt, and a Pair of Shoe Boots that has been lately Soled, a Caſtor Hat, and brown great Coat, about half worn. He likewiſe took with him, a bright bay Horſe, about 14 Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, paces, very faſt, trots and gallops; had a Man's new Saddle, Saddle-Cloth, and a blue Houſing.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and delivers him to his Maſter, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward, and Thirty Shillings for the Horſe.

JOHN CLAGETT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Baſil Lucas*, at *Patapſco* Lower Ferry, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as Strays, the Two following Creatures, *viz.* a ſmall red Steer, about Three Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and has an Under-Bit taken out of his right. The other is a black and white Steer, of the ſame Age, and marked with the ſame Marks as the firſt mentioned.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

Sandy-Point, January 2, 1768.

STRAY'D or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on the North Side of *Severn*, a ſorrel GELDING, with a Saddle on, about 14 Hands high, with a large Blaze over his Face, branded with a W upon his near Shoulder and Thigh, his hind Legs are both white, and one of his fore Legs white as high as the Knee, and the other Foot white.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Gelding, and Saddle, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall receive FIFTEEN SHILLINGS for the Gelding, and FIVE SHILLINGS for the Saddle, paid by

RICHARD WEEDON.

BASIL FRANCIS,

WATCHMAKER *from* LONDON,

In Market-Street, BALTIMORE-TOWN,

MAKES, ſells, and repairs Horizontal, Repeating, and all Sorts of Watches. As his Skill in Buſineſs is well known, he needs no Apologies. He only takes this Method to inform the Public, that there is one as capable of the Buſineſs here, as any in *Annapolis*. And, as he hath had the Succeſs to give Satisfaction to thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that have been pleaſed to employ him, he hopes the Continuance of their Favours, as well as the Public in general, as they may depend on having their Work done in the beſt and neateſt Manner, and at the loweſt Rates.

*** Likewiſe ſells Goldſmiths Work, and gives the full Value for old Gold and Silver.

ALL Perſons indebted to *John Read Magruder*, are deſired to come and ſettle their Accompts, and diſcharge their Balances. Conſtant Attendance is given for that Purpoſe, at his late Store, in *Upper Marlborough*; where may be had, the uſual Aſſortment of *European* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, to be ſold for Caſh, Bills, or Tobacco, on reaſonable Terms, by

(5*w*) MAGRUDER & HEPBURN.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber's Plantation, on *South-River*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, Two Plow Horſes, one a white Horſe, and the other a grey roan Horſe, they are between 13 and 14 Hands high, the roan Horſe is galled on one Shoulder, they are both dock'd, but the Brand, if any, not remembered. They were taken away in the Chriſtmas Hollydays. Any Perſon that will deliver the ſaid Horſes, or either of them, to me, ſhall receive Two Dollars Reward for each. The roan Horſe did belong to Mr. *Snowden*, and afterwards to Mr. *Samuel Tannehill*, near Mr. *Snowden*'s Iron-Works.

NICHOLAS MACCURRIN.

WEST-RIVER, *December* 28, 1767.

AS many Freeholders in *Anne-Arundel* County, have not yet paid their Quit-Rents, for the preſent Year; for the Conveniency of ſuch, the Subſcriber will attend at the Houſes, and, on the Days following, in *January* next:

At Mrs. *Riggs*'s, on Monday *Jan.*	11,	
Robert Davis's, Tueſday -	12,	*Elk-Ridge.*
John Hawkins's, Wedneſday	13,	
Mrs. *Ramſay*'s, Thurſday -	14,	*Head of Severn.*
Bateman's Tavern, Friday -	15,	*H. of South River.*
Elliot's Tavern, Saturday -	16,	near *Queen-Anne.*
Land-Office, *Annapolis*, Tueſday	19,	
Elijah Robertſon's, Wedneſday	20,	North of *Severn.*
Richard Wells's, Saturday -	23,	*Pig-Point.*

*** He hopes the Freeholders, as alſo the Tenants on his Lordſhip's Manor of *Anne-Arundel*, will not omit bringing, or ſending the Money for their Rents, on the Days above-mentioned, which may prevent Trouble to themſelves, as well as to JOHN THOMAS.

N. B. He alſo receives Balances of Quit-Rents due to *Joſeph Galloway*, Eſq; late Receiver of Quit-Rents, in *Anne-Arundel* County. (3*w*)

Annapolis, December 31, 1767.

To be SOLD, *for Want of* EMPLOY,

TWO likely NEGRO LADS. The Purchaſer may have Credit, paying Intereſt. For further Particulars, enquire of THO. JENNINGS.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas* and *Alexander Long*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray in the Month of *July* laſt, a ſmall brindle'd Steer COW, has ſeveral white Spots, a large Lump under her Jaws; but neither Ear nor other diſcernable Marks. The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (3*w*)

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, living at *Monocacy*, in *Frederick* County, on the 8th of *September* laſt, a HORSE and MARE. The Horſe is of a dun Colour, about 16 Hands high, branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock with the Letter O, has a large Mane, and a black Streak on the Ridge of his Back. The Mare is of a light bay Colour, about 14 Hands high, has a large Star in her Forehead, a black Mane and Tail, and a black Streak on her Back, has Two Saddle-Spots on her left hind Leg, about the Size of Muſket Balls, and paces, trots, and gallops.

Whoever brings the above Creatures to the Subſcriber, or Mr. *Conrad Groſh*, in *Frederick-Town*, ſhall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds, paid by

(3*w*) CHRISTIAN KOSSEL.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of *Dorcheſter* County Jail, on Sunday the 13th *of December* laſt, one EDWARD HUSSEY, (alias *James Ruſh*) being committed on Suſpicion of Horſe-Stealing. He is about Five Feet Eight Inches high, of a dark Complexion, wears his own Hair, and has a very dull heavy Countenance; Had on, when he broke out, a brownish colour'd coarſe Cloth Coat, Waiſtcoat, and Breeches; his laſt Place of Reſidence was near *William Stewart*'s Tavern, in Kent County, and 'tis very probable he may endeavour to ſecrete himſelf about that Neighbourhood.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid Fellow, and brings him to the Subſcriber, ſhall be paid the above Reward, and all reaſonable Charges, by

(3*w*) ROBERT HARRISON, Sheriff.

Lately IMPORTED, *and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by* PATRICK MACGILL, *at* Elk-Ridge *Landing*,

A LARGE and NEAT ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the Seaſon: Alſo a neat Harpſicord, with Three Stops. A Spinnet, approved of by Maſters of that Inſtrument; ſome other Inſtruments of Muſick, and a few Sets of CLIO.

*** All who are indebted to me, from One, to Five Years, are requeſted to diſcharge their reſpective Balances, which, if they neglect, I muſt fall upon ſome Method to compel them, which will be very diſagreeable to me, as well as themſelves.——Delivered, by Miſtake, among my Goods, a Crate, mark'd L. P. No. 27. The Owner may have it on applying to P. M.

THE Subſcriber having a good ASSORTMENT of GOODS remaining on Hand, he will diſpoſe of them on very eaſy Terms, for Caſh, Tobacco, or Bills. Short Credit will be given to the Purchaſer, giving Bond with Security. He alſo deſires all Perſons who have open Accounts with him, either in the Store, or Balances, as Sheriff of *Anne-Arundel* County, that they will come and ſettle the ſame, to prevent ſuch Steps as would be diſagreeable to them, as well as to

WILLIAM STEWART.

Prince-George's County, *November* 11, 1767.

TO BE RENTED,

THE PLANTATION, and Five NEGROES, lately belonging to NICHOLAS LOWE DARNALL, lying in *Baltimore* County, near the Fork of *Gunpowder*, and about 12 Miles from *Baltimore-Town*. The Land is good, and the Buildings upon it new, convenient either for Planting, or Farming. Any Perſon inclinable to Rent, may know the Terms, by applying to FRANCIS HALL.

Piſcataway, Dec. 7, 1767.

JUST IMPORTED,

FROM *GLASGOW*,

And to be SOLD *by the* SUBSCRIBER, *for Caſh, Bills, Tobacco, or ſhort Credit*,

TWO ſmall lumping PARCELS of GOODS, conſiſting of Kendal Cottons, Bearſkins, Duffels, Frizes, Half-Thicks, and Scots Plaiding.

(3*w*) JAMES BROWN.

Dec. 23, 1767.

LOST or STOLEN, on the Third Inſtant, at the Houſe of Mr. *William Reynolds*, in *Annapolis*, a SILVER WATCH, without the Chryſtal, Maker's Name, *Jo. Herring*, No. 326; had to it a Steel Chain and Key; alſo Two Seals, the one of Silver, with the Letters B D in a Cypher. The other, a brown Chryſtal ſet in Silver, with a Coat of Arms, of Five Darts, and a Lion Paſſant at the Top. Whoever brings the above Watch to Mr. *Reynolds*, ſhall receive a Reward of Twenty Shillings.

N. B. All Watchmakers, and others, are deſired to ſtop the ſaid Watch, if offered to Sale, and they ſhall have the above Reward.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHERINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS, TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper Bonds annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE, SHIPPING-BILLS, &c. &c. All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.